

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

JACKSON, April 25, 1868.

At a meeting of the Executive State Committee, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the Democratic State Convention be re-assembled at Jackson, on

TUESDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF MAY.

Questions of great magnitude to the people will be submitted to the Convention, and a full representation from every county in the State is urgently requested.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN D. FREEMAN, Chairman.

The way it Works—Virginia—South Carolina—Arkansas.

It is known that General Schofield who commands "the District of Virginia" strongly protested against the proscription features of the pretended Constitution framed by the adventurers in that State, and that on their refusal to follow his counsel, he issued an order indefinitely postponing the election on the question of ratifying the said Constitution. This step was taken, it is announced in Radical quarters, by direction of Gen. Grant. Hence reconstruction upon the Black and Tan programme in Virginia may be considered postponed until after the Presidential election.

It will never be revived if the popular reaction against the Radical policy culminates in the route and overthrow of the Jacobin faction in that contest. Immediately on the heels of the Virginia explosion, we have intelligence that the General Commanding the "District" of which South Carolina is a part, since the election in that State, has sent to Congress a strong protest against her admission unless the Constitution be revised and purged of some of its most obnoxious features.

As to Arkansas, Gen. Gillem reports that according to the returns, so far as they are comprehensible, the Radical Constitution is carried by twelve hundred majority; but he also reports that ingenuity itself is unequal to the effort of deciding how some nineteen hundred votes not counted, were actually polled, and he has left it to Congress to determine how the problem of this mock election is to be solved. Inasmuch as the managers of the affair were of the Radical party and many of them doubtless unscrupulous adventurers, personally interested in the success or their scheme, the fact reported by the Commanding General is conclusive of infamous frauds on their part.

If Congress, in the desperate straits to which the Radical party is reduced, should venture to admit the State under these circumstances, as the vote in the House of Representatives indicates its purpose to do, the whites of Arkansas, having a registered majority, must resolve to avenge the wrong by giving the electoral vote of the State to the Conservative candidate at the Presidential election.

A Representative Man of the Carpet-Bag Patriots.

A black and tan and carpet-baggers' Convention in Arkansas framed a Constitution and it has been sent to Congress for approval. Along with it go the Congressional delegation from the to-be-restored State. But in the division of the spoils, the plunderers have disagreed, and the disaffected parties have sent a protest to Congress affirming the irregularity and illegality of the elections and petitioning that the applicants for seats be rejected. In the dispute among the knaves the following letter has been brought to light exposing the character of its author, the man Rice, who is one of the would-be Senators. He is a specimen of those who have been expressly chosen to hear the ark of the new radical covenant with death and hell in the South.

IRVINE, December 23, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter inquiring if I was dead or runaway. I am neither. I settled all your business in Tennessee and got the money, and intended to be at your court to pay it, but before the time arrived I got on a spree and gambled off over \$5,000; and, hence, can not send you the money at this time, but will make every effort to raise it as soon as possible. Yours, etc., BEN. F. RICE.

Henry Maggard.

What adds to the heinousness of the offense is the fact that the money that was gambled away and said to be not yet paid, was the estate of a widow. Such men are fit tools to do the degrading work of overthrowing the political liberties and social institutions of the Southern States.

THE ELECTION IN GEORGIA.

The Columbus (Georgia) Enquirer thinks that Bullock, the Radical nominee, is elected Governor by about 3,000 majority. The Macon Journal and Messenger claims the Legislature for the Democrats, and advises the choice of Warner and Colonel Fitch for United States Senators.

RECONSTRUCTION.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW OF IT.

In his last Washington letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, (Radical) "Mack" takes this view of the subject of reconstruction:

According to the accounts received at Washington, five of the late rebel States have adopted constitutions, and reconstructed themselves under the new regime. It may be put down as a settled fact that Arkansas, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana will be "admitted into the Union," as they call it, in time to participate in the Presidential election. It is certain as to them, and probable as to all the remaining States of the South, except, perhaps, Texas. It becomes then a very important question for the Democratic party to determine what it will do in the premises—whether to accept the situation, recognize the validity of the State governments in the South, and canvas for their electoral votes, or proceeding upon the idea that these governments are illegal, decline to run any electoral ticket in them. The latter, it is needless to say, would be a very foolish policy—yet it will be strongly recommended by the impracticables who so often control the councils of the Democratic party.

The election returns show that in some of these States the constitution was adopted by a very small majority. It was no doubt fairly beaten in Arkansas and Georgia, yet there is a pretense that it was adopted in each by a small majority. Well, in a Presidential contest, the Democrats will get every vote that was cast against the constitution, to begin with. If they can, in addition to this, divide the negro vote—which they certainly can—they will carry a fair share of the Southern States.

The whole history of reconstruction shows that the negro vote will not depend upon the merits of the candidates or principles, but upon the success of party leaders in the use of the proper means to get it. What other secret explains the nomination of Gen. Scott, an utter stranger, but the head of the Freedmen's Bureau—as Governor of South Carolina. Not the election, but the nomination I refer to. Scott had just come into the State as the head of the Bureau. Yet he was able to get the nomination, and simply because he had it in his power to reward those who gave it to him. So of offices in other States—all goes to show that the negro vote is a marketable commodity. As such it has been successfully treated by the radicals; as such it will be treated by the Democrats if they are wise.

Leasing of the Mississippi Central Railroad.

We have already published that the managers of this road have leased it to another company, for a term of sixteen years. The object of this association in entering upon this important scheme, is explained in the Paducah Kentuckian:

The purpose of these gentlemen is to connect the Mississippi Central road with the Ohio river at Paducah by speedily putting under contract and completing what is known as the New Orleans and Ohio Air Line Railroad, from Jackson, Tenn., to Mayfield, Ky., and we understand it is their intention to immediately organize the Air Line route and have the same located and put under contract at an early day. Indeed it is the aim and object of these gentlemen to have the link in the line from Jackson to Mayfield completed in a year or eighteen months at farthest, and if their efforts meet with the favor they so richly merit from the citizens of Paducah, and the people along the contemplated line, we have no doubt the road will be in running order within the time specified. Thus Paducah will be placed in direct connection by continuous rail, in the hands of her friends, with the entire South, and in this way will be enabled to control a very large share of Southern trade, who are anxious to trade with her, and thus far have been prevented by hostile and rival railroad interests.

We further understand it to be the purpose of Messrs. McComb & Co., to make a connection with St. Louis by the speedy construction of a railroad from opposite Paducah via DuQuoin and Belleville, Ill., and also to connect us with the Eastern cities by the construction of another line of railroad from opposite Paducah to Vincennes, Indiana, via Carmi, Illinois.

Believing but not Understanding.

"I will not believe anything, but what I understand," said a self-conceited young man in a hotel, one day. "Nor will I," said another. "Neither will I," chimed in a third. "Gentlemen," said one well known to me, who was on a journey, and who sat close by, "do I understand you correctly, that you will not believe anything you don't understand?" "I will not," said one, and so said each one of the trio.

"Well," said the stranger, "in my ride this morning, I saw some geese in a field eating grass; do you believe that?" "Certainly," said the three unbelievers.

"I also saw the pigs eating grass; do you believe that?" "Of course," said the three.

"And I also saw sheep and cows eating grass; do you believe that?" "Of course," was again replied.

"Well, but the grass which they had formerly eaten had, by digestion, turned to feathers on the backs of the geese, to bristles on the backs of the swine, to wool on the sheep, and on the cows it had turned to hair; do you believe that, gentlemen?"

"Certainly," they replied.

"Yes, you believe it," he rejoined, "but do you understand it?" They were confounded and silent and evidently ashamed, as they well might be.

From the N. Y. World.

South Carolina Reconstruction Scandal.

The constitution framed for South Carolina by the Congo Convention is a beautiful piece of political mechanism. Paupers have heretofore been always and everywhere very properly excluded from the elective franchise, but by this instrument the pauper population is made the voting power of the commonwealth. Property-holders and tax-payers are either disfranchised or placed in such a hopeless minority that they are voiceless in the government, while the negroes vote without fear of challenge for every office, and by their overwhelming majorities, carry with ease every election. The capitation and dog tax are the only two for which the negro would be liable, but as he has no property for the sheriff to attach, there is no way to enforce payment except by making default a bar to the ballot. And so it was at first arranged; but foreseeing the effect of such a provision in reducing the negro vote, the Convention amended by ordering that no one should forfeit his rights to vote by reason of failure to pay the said tax. And this specific tax per capita was to be applied to the support of negro schools—schools in which the white population cannot participate, in which they have no interest, and over which they have no supervision or control, and yet which they alone will be required to support. Towards this fund the negro vote is not obliged to contribute one cent, although he will be, under his party leaders, invested with the exclusive control of its disbursement. The honest and unbought white men of the State, including with scarcely an exception all the original Union men are excluded either by legislation or intrigue from the ballot and from holding office, and are forced by the bayonet to submit to any and all the exactions which an irresponsible mongrel Convention and Legislature may impose upon them. And this in the land of liberty and under the stars and stripes! Can the Gem of the Sea, the misgoverned and unhappy Emerald Isle, present anything worse than this in all her sad history of grievous wrongs?

South Carolina, under such reconstruction, is eminently worth (?) an early admission into full fellowship with the noble States of the North! With Radical Bureau-Commissioner Scott as Governor, by League manipulations and negro votes; with a negro Legislature; with the notorious ex-rebel Bowen to represent its members in Congress, and all its offices filled by negroes or renegade whites who would not be intrusted in any position requiring moral probity of character, her star is ready to be added to the flag, but it is a black star in the cluster, and should so appear. And this is Radicalism!

A MINISTERIAL POLITICIAN.—A minister of Tishomingo county, Rev. J. T. Freeman, is "taking a hand" in politics, through the columns of the Corinthian News; and advises his friends as a matter of policy, to support the nominees of the Radical Convention, that lately met in Jackson. Can it be that in this age, a minister dare preach policy in contravention of right? Verily, had his master been a politician as he, Mr. Freeman would never have been called upon to preach "him crucified." Men of policy in matters involving a question of right or wrong, are out of place in the pulpit.—Aberdeen Examiner.

THE MIXED NEGRO AND WHITE CONVENTION.—Among the delegations from the Southern States at the Chicago Convention will be several colored men, among others, J. H. Harris, of North Carolina; Lynd, of Mississippi; Gray, of Arkansas; Dumas, of Louisiana; Cardozo, Randolph and Delarge, of South Carolina; Berry, of Alabama; Saunders, of Florida, and Turner and Costin, of Georgia.

That is a pretty good sprinkling of the black element. It is no wonder that the radicals are opposed to the "visible admixture law" just passed in reference to negro voting, by the Democratic Legislature of Ohio.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

We quote from a New York letter: "On the fashionable Fifth Avenue will soon be erected a new Episcopal house of worship, to be called 'The Church of the Heavenly Rest.' It is really a memorial to the two deceased children of the Rev. Mr. Howland, rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, on Ninth Avenue. This gentleman is that anomaly, a wealthy clergyman. He bought the expensive location on Fifth Avenue himself, and contributes thirty thousand dollars more toward the building. A friend of his gives another twenty thousand; and with an additional ten thousand given by other parties, the work starts on a sound basis.

Many of the European journalists do not believe that the peace of Europe is fully assured. The Opinion Nationale of Paris gives its opinion somewhat epigrammatically as follows: "To the question—Shall we have war? Men reply: No. Things reply: Yes. Will things prevail over men or men over things? Echo answers: Things."

A comic paper of Florence has a caricature representing Europe as an old woman with her eyes bandaged dancing the cancan upon a floor strewn with eggs marked "Eastern Question," "Abyssinia," "The Rhine," "Schleswig," etc., and persons of different nationalities look on and inquire, "Will the old woman get through without making an omelette?"

Queen Victoria is said to be very regular in attendance on divine service, and notices the absence of any of her servants. On one occasion, at Balmoral, last season, she asked one of her attendants on a Monday morning, "Why were you not at the Kirk yesterday?" He answered, "Please your Majesty, the morning was wet."

"Oh, fie," said the Queen, "who would have expected a Scotchman to plead that excuse? It was not too wet for me."

From the N. O. Bulletin.

The Ship Island Mystery.

A last and horrible rumor which has for some days past been presented under various versions has come into print. We copy the alleged details from the Handsboro, Miss., Democrat, edited by a respectable and responsible man. It will be seen that the facts are still involved in a mystery. It is a mystery that can only be disclosed by a legal and impartial examination. We remind our readers that the Bulletin is no sensation paper. It does not publish this or any other prurient or shocking story to attract attention; nor does it intimate that there is any paper in New Orleans, that does so. There is no police Gazette here, but we publish this story because it is important that the facts involved should be known and copied, until those who assail the social purity of our people shall no longer want of knowledge as to the horrible consequences of their doctrines. We do not publish it with any hostility to any Federal officer. We thank God that we never so hated any man that we could rejoice in his misfortunes.

But we assume from the fact that negroes are not admitted into white society at the North—that they have been refused the right of equal suffrage in the great States of the West—that the Northern white people must look on this social amalgamation with horror. Then we cite this case as it is alleged, to show the effect of practically teaching negro social equality. Let it be investigated. However the fact may turn out, it will show that this tampering with the social relations of a people must have a bad effect. Half a century ago, and before the rise of cotton, produced by Whitney's cotton gin, there was a general disposition in Virginia to follow the example of her Northern sisters, and get rid of slavery. It was during the time that Mr. Jefferson expressed his opinion in favor of emancipating the slaves, that we think, were subsequently included with the other property which he proposed to dispose of by lottery for the payment of his debts. Well, at that time there was much talk of emancipation and colonization, and much sympathy was expressed for the slave. A colored speaker and preacher was much noticed, and was entertained at the house of some very excellent, but enthusiastic friends of John Randolph.

Tradition says that the philanthropic lady who entertained the preacher endeavored to combat "the prejudices" of these sagacious statesmen, and that he closed the conversation by saying: "Madame, those who sheet their best beds, and uncork their best wines for negro guests, are not very far from having mulatto grandchildren." The application is obvious. If any portion of the Northern people, civil or military think that a negro is fit company for them as a white man, they must enjoy that opinion. If it produces the consequences which John Randolph predicted, they cannot be surprised. Whatever the case, the deplorable case, they should be made patent and public. They should be proven beyond question. It is necessary for the character of the persons involved. It is necessary for the solution of the great question, how far the people of one section may well or wisely impose upon those of another a social connection that is repulsive and horrible. If the negro in this case violated like any other brute, the obligations of gratitude and virtue, he should have been made amenable to the full consequences of his crime. If the woman was in any sense a party to this wrong, the consequences of public indignation should be visited upon those who taught or tolerated the doctrine of negro social equality which seems to have produced such deplorable effects. But such flagrant examples as described by the Handsboro paper must dispel the apathy and break down the pretenses of a people. It is a crime against humanity. It may stir a people beyond the restraints of party. It may make a revolution in the least of social opinion. Let us add one example of a people awakened to the injustice of a government by a single act of violence to a woman:

Virginia was the daughter of a century or captain. She was seized by a man of power for his own base purposes. The agonized father appealed to the Roman government and to public sympathy. He abased himself before the brutal judge. All appeals were in vain. Maddened by the injustice, he plunged a knife into the heart of his daughter and cried out to the author of the deed, "On thee be the curse of this innocent blood!" The bloody knife was the signal of popular insurrection. The army said that knife. They had mothers and sisters. They seized the Aventine. They demanded redress. The party in power were compelled to yield, and the government of Rome passed into the hands of men more just and merciful. A single case of personal outrage will do more to arouse a people to a sense of injustice than any amount of speaking or writing. The publication of facts in this case will do more to remind the North how cruel it is to impose upon us what they will not submit to themselves than all the legislation of Congress and all the protests of the South. It will show them that the cup poisoned for us may and does become their own. May the sad lesson intimated in the publication which follows have the effect of bringing to the Northern mind the terrible consequences of social amalgamation! What God has formed let no man put asunder, and what God has separated let no man impiously insist on uniting.

A young Indian girl who had curiously watched the process of marking barrel heads in a flouring mill in Winona, Minnesota, stole in one day and taking possession of the stencils ornamented her blanket with the words "Ellsworth's Choice," and paraded the streets in great delight, but to the disgust of Mr. Ellsworth who is a bachelor and had made no such choice.

The Latest News.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—In the House, no private bills were introduced.

Stevens reported the bill admitting Arkansas. He considered the Constitution unexceptionable and did not desire to debate the bill. Several members complained that they had never seen the Constitution. Baker, though favoring the provision, adopted the constitutional power to enforce the stipulations regarding suffrage; business of this kind should not be done hurriedly, nor should the bill pass until the Constitution was examined.

Stevens said that there was not a clause in the Constitution objectionable to a man who favored freedom, and demanded the previous question. Previous question seconded, and the main question ordered.

Stevens having the floor yielded his fifteen minutes to Woodward, who, never having seen the Constitution, declined speaking. Beck stated that if the time was allowed him he would demonstrate that the Constitution never received the vote of the majority of the people of Arkansas, and that a few days would show this, therefore they rushed the bill through. He said the franchise and educational clauses were particularly objectionable.

The bill finally passed, by a vote of 110 to 32. Baker, Loan, Spalding and Williams, of Pennsylvania voting nay. Stevens introduced a resolution declaring the officers recently elected in South Carolina to be a provisional government for that State.

Faine reported a bill admitting South Carolina which was ordered to be printed. The Republican Congressional Committee have advised from Florida that the Constitution had been adopted, and that the Legislature was Radical.

RICHMOND, Va., May 8.—Robt. E. Withers of Lynchburg, was nominated by the Conservative Convention for Governor. T. S. Hancock, J. B. Baldwin, T. M. Mallen, Geo. Dow and Thos. W. Flournoy were appointed delegates at large. The Democratic National Convention resolution was adopted, thanking naturalized citizens for their services and recommending cooperation with conservatives, adjourned sine die.

23 Municipal officers have been appointed. SAVANNAH, May 8.—Protestant Convention met yesterday—about twenty churches represented. Bishop Beck with presiding, will probably adjourn to-morrow, and will meet in Augusta on May next. No business of importance transpired.

LOUISIANA, May 8.—Abyssinian advisers report that Napier expected to start to sea with his entire army about the 25th. The city of Magdala was burned by the British forces. NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Cotton dull and declining; middlings 30 1/2-31; sales 800 bales. Receipts, 1266. Exports 6760. New York, May 8.—Cotton dull and drooping; sales 2000 bales; some sales reported 31 1/2-32. Gold 39 1/2 active.

The Washington dispatch to the Sun says Senator Fessenden indicated to-day that he would probably vote for the 3d Article, and expressly stated without any reserve that his written opinion was only adverse to the 1st Article, as he conceives the President has power, under the Constitution, to make removals, but not to fill such vacancies while the Senate is in session.

Valuable Recipe.

COFFEE CAKE.—One cup butter, two cups molasses, one cup sugar, one cup coffee, (usual strength), two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of cloves, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, soda and fruit as you choose.

SUET PUDDING.—Six cups of flour, one of suet, two of dried fruit, using one or two kinds. Mix with butter-milk, adding a little salt and a teaspoonful of saleratus. Boil or steam for three hours, and eat with any kind of pudding sauce.

SHORT CAKE.—Take equal parts of water and shortening, adding a very little salt and saturatus, and flour to make a stiff dough. Roll thin, cut in squares, and bake on a griddle.

In Paris there live 34,273 Germans, 33,088 Belgians, 10,687 Swiss, 9,106 English, 7,903 Italians, 3,254 Dutch, 4,400 Americans, 4,294 Poles, 2,536 Spaniards, 1,356 Russians, 531 Scandinavians, 329 Moldo-Wallachians, 290 Turks, 290 Greeks, 3,766 sundry nations.

An amusing contretemps is told us in connection with the Oxford and Cambridge boat race. Resolved to be independent of the electric telegraph, which in England plays eccentric pranks on such occasions, one of the London papers sent down to the scene two of the best trained carrier-pigeons. On the leg of one was tied a slip of paper bearing the words: "Oxford has won," and on the other a similar slip announcing Cambridge as the victor. Unfortunately, in the bustle of the moment after the race, as the Oxford pigeon was being taken out of the basket, the Cambridge pigeon struggled so hard that it managed to get free—the two birds flying home with incredible speed, but driving their owners frantic with the contradictory intelligence they brought.

It has been decided by one of the New York Police Justices that a man has no right to whip his wife, either for amusement or recreation.

Fallacies of the Faculty.

The stomach is the ruling organ of the system. Every gland, every muscle, every nerve and fibre, is more or less out of order. All the fluids are depraved. The brain is clouded. The spirits are depressed. All dyspeptics know this to be the truth. It is not however half the truth. Columns would be required to enumerate the pains and penalties of dyspepsia, nor could any pen do them justice. Tens of thousands feel them, no man can describe them.

Can they be prevented? Can they be relieved? Can they be banished at once and forever? UNQUESTIONABLY THEY CAN. No dyspeptic has ever taken HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in vain. Believe no one who says the complaint is incurable. This great vegetable stomachic will eradicate it—eradicating it in thousands of cases over which medical practitioners have shaken their heads ominously, saying, "Nothing can be done."

The faculty has its fallacies. One of them is that indigestion is the most difficult of all ordinary ailments of mankind to combat and subdue. This is a mistake. Nothing can be easier than to conquer it if the true specific be administered. This vegetable combination which has become famous throughout the civilized world as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is an antidote to the disease which has never been known to fail, and fortunately it is everywhere procurable. If you wish to root out the dyspepsia, try the pharmacopoeia prescriptions. If you want to root it out and prevent its recurrence, take the Bitters daily. There is no discount on the testimony in its favor. If there is a man or woman who has ever tried it for indigestion without being benefited, the fact has not transpired. Universal, uncontradicted praise avouches its wonderful tonic virtues.

OUR LOVED AND LOST.

BY OLIVIA T. THOMAS.

Oh! can we believe when the spirit has fled, And the dark, lone grave be the dwelling; There yet will exist in the living and dead; Some feeling in sympathy swelling?

For a thrilling of softness steals through the soul That an angel might share upon high; A yearning too sacred for human control, Binds us still, to the loved when they die.

There's a chord in our hearts so mournful and deep, And around it no passion can cling, But the love, sweet voice of an angel can sweep, And awaken the sad, silent string.

For naught but the dust that we do not can die While their spirits exalted in bliss, May still shed an essence of love from on high, To mingle with the loved ones of this.

Oh! how sad were our fate, if death can entwine In one moment of anguish and tears; All that unites us to those beings divine, And our spirits communion with theirs.

So sweet is the thought that we cannot define, Save in conscious emotions of bliss; If the love of the living and lost combine— One link it were between heaven and this. Caffeine, April, 1868.

BEYOND THE SUNSET.

BY REV. ROBERT SAMPLE.

Shadows o'er the vale are creeping, And the sunsinks to his rest; Twilight draws her curtains softly, Golden clouds hang in the west. Hushed the noise of busy labor, Toil has sought its wonted rest; Whispering trees and murmuring streamlets, Sweetly soothe each troubled breast.

Time is fleeting, and I'm drawing Near the sunset of my life; Soon will cease all toil and strife, Shadows o'er my path are falling, Earthly visions fade away; Voices, soft and sweet, are telling Of an endless, ocean day.

O'er the misty mountains has ens One I've waited long to see, Soft as night-dew falls on meadows, His kind bidding, "Come to Me." Lo! the purple light of evening, Stealing gently up the sky, Bears me on its wings to meet Him. Is this death? 'Tis sweet to die!

FOOTSTEPS.

BY MARIANNE FARNINGHAM.

Passing by me as I listen, Go the footsteps through the year, And the marches on the journey Leave the marks of many tears; Sturdy footsteps strong and ringing, Weary footsteps sad and slow, And I listen to the dreaming Of the path o'er which they go.

I can hear them in the nightfall, Pacing down the desert street; Firmly planted are the footsteps, But yet rapid and complete; And they pass from "neath my window To the valleys and the hills, To the mighty rivers rolling, And the merry, singing rills.

Never halting on the journey, For the silence of the night, For the heat and dim of noonday, Or the pale and dim moonlight; For the journey incomplete, Must be taken to the end; So I hear the marchers' footsteps— Whither, whither do they tend?

Varied pathways find the pilgrims, And from different points they come— Like the streams pressing home; But they meet, the journey over, And they take their places all, Listening not for other footsteps Listening for the Master's call.

Weary pilgrims marching onward, Halting steps and weary feet; Ye have not to walk much longer, Glad your kindred ye shall meet. Soon loving, patient Father, Glad shall find you to His breast; All the footsteps shall be taken, All the travelers shall have rest.

UP THE HILL A BERRYING.

On a sunny summer morning, Early as the dew is dry, Up the hill I went a berrying; "You'll tell me, will you not, my dear?" Farmer Hooden said to me, "And it happened that I knew, On such sunny mornings as this, Up the hill went berrying too."

Lonely work is picking berries; So I joined her on the hill, "You'll tell me, will you not, my dear?" "Quite too large for one to fill. So we staid—we two to all it, Jenny talking and I sang, Leading where the way was steepest, Picking berries up the hill."

"This is up-hill work," said Jenny; "So I'll," said I, "leading me. Climb it all alone, or Jenny. Will you come and climb with me?" Rejoinder then the blushing berries, "Jenny's cheeks a moment grew; While without delay she answered, 'I will come and climb with you.'"

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